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Subordinate clause worksheet ks3

Subordinate clauses worksheet with answers pdf. Subordinate clause year 4 worksheet. Subordinate clauses year 3 worksheet. Worksheet subordinate clauses.

A worksheet designed for children to identify and write subordinate clauses is now available. It is suitable for SPaG worksheets, homework, or consolidation. The object of a sentence is the recipient or entity undergoing the action described. This can be identified by answering the question "Who or what is the action being done to?" A rewritten example could be: "What does the action revolve around?" The subject of a sentence is the one performing the action, which can be determined by asking "Who or what is doing the action?" For instance, in the sentence "She walked through the park," the subject is "she." A subordinate clause, also known as a dependent clause, is part of a sentence that relies on an independent clause to make sense. It cannot stand alone and typically begins with a subordinating conjunction like "because" or "although." A rewritten example could be: "What makes up part of a sentence but not the whole?" To identify when something happens in a sentence, look for adverbial phrases or clauses that provide timing information. A rewritten example could be: "When does the action take place? Look for clues like 'after' or 'before.'" Properly using commas in a sentence is crucial to ensure it remains readable. A rewritten example could be: "Why are commas essential when writing sentences that involve timeframes?" In rewriting sentences, pay attention to where or when something happens and include the necessary details. A rewritten example could be: "When rewriting a sentence about something happening at a specific location, what should you include?" Their abilities will shine well. Q2. What is the subject of the following sentence? The young prince turned to his mother and asked where his sister was. The young prince Q3. Which of the following are fragments? CHOOSE THREE. In addition to the three sisters called Charlotte, Emily and Anne. They became very famous authors and poets. When they left school. Q4. Which sentence has punctuated speech correctly? Jasper said, "Would you like a cookie?" Q5. Which sentence is NOT a run-on sentence? Owen stood up and left the room. Q6. Which of these sentences is punctuated correctly? After the picture was taken, the alligator bit the man's hand off. Q1. Which sentence is punctuated correctly? Kenzo understood computers. He was good at fixing them. Q2. Which sentence is correct? Zac slipped on a banana skin and fell over. Q3. Which sentence is correct? The class was excited to go on a trip. Q4. Which sentence uses capital letters correctly? The Uffizi is a museum in Italy. Q5. Which sentence has punctuated speech correctly? The man shouted, "If you want to be successful, you need to work hard." The correct sentence is punctuated as: "Even though I feel sorry for the character, he did terrible things." This sentence uses a comma to separate the two independent clauses, which is a correct way to punctuate it. The other options have incorrect punctuation: * "Although nobody scored the match was exciting." should be separated into two sentences. * "Because the wind is so strong we have to move inside." should use a semicolon or rephrased as a complex sentence. * "Come and visit me, whenever you like." is not punctuated correctly in this context, as it's an invitation rather than a statement that requires a specific punctuation. * The sentence about Richard liking the zoo has incorrect word order and should be separated into two sentences.